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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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Remainder of the ACCOUNT *of* BACON's REBELLION, *in the year* 1676, *when* *Sir* WILLIAM BERKLEY, *Knight, was* *Governour and Captain General of* Virginia.

BACON being now conſtituted General, and the people commanded to pay obedience to him, he croſſed York river, and entered Glouceſter county, which at that time was one of the moſt populous counties in the country.

Colonel Philip Ludwell, one of the Council, lived in that county, and had great credit in it; he was firmly attached to the Governour, and through his influence the people were kept in obedience to the government. Bacon therefore thought it neceſſary to diſarm them, which he did under pretence of wanting arms for his own men.

As ſoon as he had done this he reſumed his deſign againſt the Indians, and attacked the Pamunkies. Upon his approach the Indians deſerted their towns, and fled into the woods. Bacon followed them, killed many, and then deſtroyed their towns.

While he was engaged in this expedition the people of Glouceſter applied to the Governour for protection againſt the ravages of the Indians, which they were not able to oppoſe, as Bacon had deprived them of their arms. The Governour went immediately to their aſſiſtance, of which Bacon was ſoon adviſed, by Drummond and Lawrence, two of his chief partizans.

This advice diſconcerted Bacon, and made him poſtpone his Indian expedition. He expected to be attacked by the Governour, with the whole power of Glouceſter county, which it was his buſineſs to prevent. He therefore marched ſuddenly back, before the county was in a condition to oppoſe him, and forced the Governour, with Colonel Ludwell, and four other Gentlemen, to fly to Accomack upon the Eaſtern Shore.

By this flight of the Governour, Bacon remained maſter of the whole Weſtern Shore. He now called a convention of his friends, to meet him at Middle Plantation, where they entered into a ſolemn covenant and engagement, which they confirmed by an oath, to obey Bacon as General of Virginia, and to oppoſe all force whatſoever, until the King ſhould be informed of the ſtate of their caſe, by ſuch perſons as ſhould be ſent from the General in behalf of the people, and the Royal determination was obtained.

But though he commanded abſolutely upon the Weſtern Shore he did not think himſelf ſecure unleſs he could get the Governour into his poſſeſſion, which he was reſolved to attempt. The execution of this deſign was committed to Giles Bland.

This Gentleman was the only ſon of John Bland, an eminent merchant in London, who was perſonally known to the King, and had conſiderable intereſt at Court. As he was ſending his ſon to Virginia, upon ſome family affairs, he got him appointed Collector General of the Cuſtoms; this gave him a right to go on board any ſhip, whenever he thought proper. He was a man of ſtrong parts, but of great paſſions, haughty and imperious beyond bearing, he had quarrelled with the Governour, and treated him with inſolence and contempt. The Governour and Council had repreſented his behaviour to the Lord High Treaſurer, which inflamed Bland to ſuch a degree that he became one of Bacon's warmeſt friends.

A ſmall ſhip, mounted with ſixteen guns, and commanded by one Captain Laramore, was lying in York river. Bland went on board this ſhip with a body of armed men, under pretence of ſearching for prohibited goods, and ſeizing the Captain confined him to his cabin.

Laramore diſcovered Bland's deſign, and reſolved to deceive him in his turn. He entered into Bland's meaſures, with an appearance of the greateſt ſincerity, which gained him his liberty, and he was reſtored to the command of his ſhip. On board this ſhip, a ſmall ſhip of four guns, and a ſloop, Bland embarked with two hundred and fifty men, and ſailed for Accomack, in purſuit of the Governour. In his paſſage he took another ſhip of about ninety tuns, which was juſt arrived in the country, ſo that he came upon the Eaſtern Shore with four ſail.

So formidable an appearance, upon a coaſt that had not one veſſel to defend it, ſtruck the Governour with conſternation, and he gave himſelf over for loſt. While he was under theſe circumſtances he received a note from Laramore, aſſuring him, if he would ſend him ſome aſſiſtance, he would deliver Bland, with all his men, priſoners into his hands.

The Governour was prejudiced againſt Laramore, he had been told that Laramore had entered voluntarily into Bacon's ſervice, that he was one of his principal abetters, and that this expedition was undertaken by his advice; and it is certain Laramore acted his part well, for he had no ſooner pretended to cloſe in with Bland but he appeared a moſt active and reſolute partizan. He did not even diſcover his intentions to his own men; he knew they would ſupport him whenever he ſhould demand their aſſiſtance. By this conduct he deceived every body, and obtained Bland's confidence, which put him off his guard.

This behaviour being repreſented to the Governour, convinced him the note was ſent only to entrap him; but he adviſed with Colonel Ludwell what he thought was beſt to be done. Ludwell deſired him to reflect upon the ſituation he was in; told him he had no choice left, he muſt either deliver himſelf a priſoner to Bland or make trial of Laramore's integrity; that he knew Laramore, and had a good opinion of him, notwithſtanding the reports to his prejudice, and if he would be pleaſed to give him a commiſſion would make the attempt, at the hazard of his life.

The Governour, finding no other expedient to extricate himſelf, reſolved to follow Ludwell's advice, and gave him the commiſſion he deſired, who immediately prepared for the attempt.

With twenty ſix choice men, well armed, he appeared, at the time appointed by Laramore, alongſide the ſhip. The Captain was punctual, and had prepared to receive him. Ludwell boarded the ſhip without the loſs of a man, made Bland and all his men priſoners, and ſoon after took the other veſſels. Bland and the other chiefs of the inſurgents were ſent to the Governour, and the common men were ſecured on board the ſhips.

When Laramore waited on the Governour he took him in his arms, called him his deliverer, and gave him a particular ſhare of his favour and eſteem.

Soon after this fortunate event a fleet appeared within ſight of Accomack; this was the brave Captain Gardner before mentioned, coming, from James river to the Governour's relief, in his own ſhip the Adam and Eve, with ten or twelve ſloops, which he had collected, upon being informed of Bland's expedition.

A reinforcement to unexpected rejoiced the Governour very much, as it put him into a condition to act upon the offenſive. He now took a review of his ſtrength, found himſelf in poſſeſſion of four ſhips and thirteen ſloops, well manned with ſix hundred men, and reſolved to let Bacon feel the weight of his reſentment.

Having ſecured his priſoners in the veſſels, he went on board Captain Laramore, and ſailed with his whole fleet in triumph to James City, and immediately proclaimed Bacon and all his party rebels and traitors, and threatened them with the utmoſt rigour of the law; and to convince them he was in earneſt, he executed Bland and eight or ten of the principal priſoners, after they were tried and condemned by a Court Martial.

Whilſt theſe matters were carrying on Bacon was executing his favourite ſcheme of extirpating the Indians. As ſoon as he had deſpatched Bland, as is before related, he marched to James river, which he croſſed at his own houſe, and fell ſuddenly upon the Appamattox Indians, who lived upon both ſides of that river, a ſmall diſtance below the falls; he burnt their towns, killed great numbers of them, and diſperſed the reſt. From thence he traverſed the country to the ſouthward, and deſtroyed many towns upon Nottoway, Meherrin, and Roanoke rivers. His name was become ſo formidable to theſe ſavages that they fled every where upon his approach; and having nothing to ſubſiſt upon but what grew ſpontaneouſly in the woods, they ſuffered ſuch hardſhips that ſeveral nations became extinct, and thoſe that ſurvived were ſo reduced that they never were able afterwards to make any great ſtand againſt the Engliſh, and at laſt became tributaries to the colony.

Amidſt theſe horrid ſcenes of deſolation and ſlaughter Bacon was informed of Bland's cataſtrophe, and that the Governour had proclaimed him and his followers rebels and traitors.

Upon this diſagreeable news he collected all his forces, harangued them upon the ſituation of their affairs, and perſuaded them to make war upon the Governour. From that time the two parties were diſtinguiſhed by the name of Loyaliſts and Rebels; and, as it moſt commonly happens in civil commotions, the ſon was frequently in arms againſt the father.

Bacon, finding his troops devoted to his intereſt, laid aſide his Indian expedition, and marched to James City, at the head of eight hundred men, with a reſolution to fight the Governour. In his way he ravaged all the eſtates belonging to the loyaliſts.

When the rebels came before the town they found it fortified with a very ſtrong and high paliſade, running from James river to the back river, and guarded by a force ſuperiour to their own, commanded by the Governour in perſon. Bacon was not intimidated, but mounted his horſe and rode with great boldneſs the whole length of the paliſade, and took a view of the Governour's poſts. As he plainly ſaw the impoſſibility of forcing them, he endeavoured to draw the Governour from behind his lines. To this end he diſmounted from his horſe, made a ſpeech to his troops, and animated them to advance, though much fatigued with their march. He led them cloſe up to the paliſade, bid defiance to the Governour, and fired upon the garriſon; but the Governour, reſolved to hazard nothing, kept himſelf ſecure, and ſubmitted to the inſult. He hoped the want of proviſions would force the rebels to retire, but they ſupplied themſelves from his eſtate at Green Spring, about three miles from James City, ſo that though his perſon was ſafe, he ſuffered conſiderably in his fortune.

Bacon, being convinced the Governour did not intend to fight, unleſs he was certain of ſucceſs, threw up a deep dutch, by way of contravallation, the whole length of the paliſade, which he lined with bodies and branches of trees, and made it almoſt inacceſſible.

At daylight next morning after this work was completed, Bacon ſent out a ſmall party of his troops to inſult the garriſon; they accordingly marched up to the paliſade, fired upon the town, and returned without loſs.

This ſtate of inaction diſpleaſed the loyaliſts; they began to ſuſpect the Governour's courage, and as they were deſirous to put it to the trial they inſiſted he ſhould attack the rebels. As he found himſelf obliged to keep the garriſon in temper, he was under a neceſſity to comply with their demand; he therefore made a ſally with a conſiderable part of his troops. Bacon received them with great reſolution, and fired upon them with ſuch ſpirit and ſeverity that he ſoon forced the front line to give way. He purſued his advantage, and drove them upon the rear, who immediately took to their heels without making almoſt any reſiſtance; the rout became general, and the rebels obtained an eaſy victory.

It was a fortunate circumſtance for the loyaliſts that the troops remaining in the town were ſtrong enough to ſecure their retreat, which prevented their being put to the ſword, for Bacon had ordered his men not to be at the trouble of making priſoners.

This defeat diſpirited the loyaliſts, who now kept themſelves cloſe within their fortification, and made no further attempt to diſlodge the rebels.

The ſiege had continued eight or ten days, and Bacon plainly ſaw that he never could become maſter of the town unleſs he could break through the paliſade; he therefore procured ſome cannon, which he planted upon his works, and fired upon the town, but with very little effect.

The loyaliſts had now greatly the advantage: They were ſtronger, by the junction of the Governour's friends upon the Weſtern Shore after his return from Accomack; they had houſes to defend themſelves from the inclemency of the weather, and were ſupplied by water with every thing neceſſary for their ſubſiſtence; while the rebels were weaker, lay expoſed in open trenches, in a very wet ſeaſon, without any cover, and were obliged to ſend out foraging parties to procure proviſions.

But theſe advantages were counterbalanced by their puſillanimity. Moſt of the loyaliſts had joined the Governour in expectation of being enriched by the plunder from the rebels eſtates, which he had promiſed them; and they thought it a proper ſeaſon, now the rebels were drawn together before the town, to poſſeſs themſelves of this plunder without the riſk of their lives. They therefore determined to retire from the city and put this great object of their wiſhes into execution, which no ſolicitations or promiſes of the Governour could prevent. Their avarice thus cooperating with their cowardice, they went on board the ſmall veſſels lying at the town in the night, and deſerted the Governour almoſt to a man, not above twenty Gentlemen, being left with him at firſt, and they ſoon followed the example of the reſt.

The Governour, thus left alone, determined to ſell his life at as dear a rate as poſſible; but his friends perſuaded him to accompany them, which after ſome time he conſented to, and was once more obliged to fly before Bacon. They weighed anchor in the night, and fell down the river a ſmall diſtance from the town.

Bacon had intelligence early the next morning of this great revolution in his favour, and immediately took poſſeſſion of the town. He now conſidered what he was to do with it; he knew he could not have taken it if it had not been for the unparallelled cowardice of the loyaliſts, and he knew that if the Governour could inſpire his men with reſolution to attack him he was able, with the aſſiſtance of the ſhips, to retake it from him. He therefore determined to burn it down.

This is the reaſon given by ſome for his taking this execrable reſolution, others ſay it was to involve his men in deeper guilt, that he might attach them more firmly to him; but, let this reaſon be what it will, he deferred the execution of this deteſtable act until night, that the conflagration might appear the more dreadful in the dark.

In the cloſe of the evening Richard Lawrence, a bold and daring rebel, ſet fire to the church and ſtatehouſe, and ſoon after the greateſt part of the city was in flames, which thoſe daſtardly fellows who had ſo ſhamefully deſerted the Governour beheld from the ſhips, to their everlaſting ſhame and reproach.

That night two large ſhips, commanded by Captains Pimm and Morris, arrived from England, and joined the Governour.

The next morning the whole city, except a few houſes, was lying in aſhes; many families in good circumſtances were reduced to the deepeſt indigence, and moſt of the publick records were deſtroyed, to the irreparable loſs of the country.

The Governour hoped this cruel conduct of the rebels would inſpire his men with reſentment, and he endeavoured to animate them to revenge it; but they poſitively refuſed to obey him, and returned to their reſpective habitations, which obliged him to retire once more to Accomack, where he continued until Bacon's death.

Bacon had been taken very ill with a *dyſentery* while he lay expoſed in his trenches before James City. As ſoon, therefore, as he had burnt the town he haſtened over to Glouceſter, to procure the advice of one Mr. Pate, who lived in that county; but after ſome weeks illneſs he died at Pate's houſe, and it is ſaid was buried in York river, to prevent his body's being inſulted by the loyaliſts.

It was thought by ſome perſons that he died of a diſeaſe called by phyſicians *phthiriaſis*, or the louſy diſeaſe, and indeed the act of attainder paſſed in the year 1680 declares that he died an infamous and exemplary death; but the report of the commiſſioners, which I ſhall ſoon have occaſion to mention, ſays expreſſly that he died of the bloody flux.

Bacon's death, who was the life and ſoul of his party, ſtruck the rebels with the greateſt conſternation; but Joſeph Ingram, Bacon's Lieutenant General, George Walkelate, his Major General, and Richard Lawrence, the incendiary, reanimated them, and perſuaded them to perſevere in their oppoſition to the Governour.

They now became *banditti* rather than ſoldiers, carried ſpoil and deſolation wherever they went, and committed every kind of violence upon the eſtates of the loyaliſts; and that they might have a place to ſecure their retreat, in caſe of oppoſition, they took poſſeſſion of Weſt Point, fortified it very ſtrongly, and made it their place of arms.

During all this rapine and violence the loyaliſts never attempted to make head againſt them, but fled every where upon the appearance of the ſmalleſt party of the rebels.

Whilſt the affairs of the loyaliſts were in this ſituation, the Governour received an account of Bacon's death, and prepared to take advantage of it. He collected all the ſhips and other veſſels he had carried over with him to the Eaſtern Shore, and ſent ſome of them to York river, under the command of Colonel Ludwell, who was to make a diviſion upon that ſide, whilſt he himſelf ſailed with the remainder to James river, to raiſe if poſſible a ſufficient force to oppoſe the rebels.

It was a lucky incident that the burning of James City had incenſed the people of Henrico and Charles City, and the ravages of the rebels after Bacon's death convinced them that the country would be deſtroyed if peace was not reſtored to it; they therefore declared for the Governour, and joined him immediately upon his return to James City. The Captains of the ſhips were alſo very active at this time, and did him ſignal ſervice; among theſe Gardner, Morris, Couſett, Grantham, and Pimm, diſtinguiſhed themſelves in a particular manner.

While theſe things were tranſacting upon James river Colonel Ludwell was very active upon his ſide, and reduced all the country upon York river to the obedience of the government, except Weſt Point, where Walkelate, Ingram, and Langſton, defended themſelves with a great deal of valour.

Theſe happy incidents put the Governour in a capacity to beſiege that fortreſs; but as he had ſuffered ſeverely once before by the deſertion of his men, he was deſirous to try their courage before he entered upon action himſelf. He therefore ſent Capt. Couſett with a party againſt Raines, who commanded the rebels upon the South ſide James river. Couſett found Raines at the head of a much ſtronger party than his own, but he reſolved to fight him; he accordingly advanced with great reſolution, ſhot Raines dead upon the ſpot the firſt fire, made the whole party priſoners, and took all their ammunition and baggage.

From that time all James river ſubmitted to the Governour, and he ſoon re-eſtabliſhed his authority through the country, except at Weſt Point, where the rebels made a reſolute defence, which ſaved them,

The Governour, tired out with fatigue, wrote a complaisant letter to Walkelate, which he sent by Captain Grantham, with orders to offer him and all the rebels in the fort a general pardon, upon condition they delivered up their arms and ammunition, with every thing in their possession which they had plundered from the Loyalists and Indians. Walkelate knew his case to be desperate, and cheerfully accepted the Governour's offer. The terms were kept on both sides, and as a reward to Walkelate for his ready submission the Governour presented him with the plunder belonging to the Indians.

Peace being thus restored to the colony, the Governour thought it necessary to make examples of some of the ringleaders in the rebellion, who were not included in his pardon. He accordingly brought Drummond, and eight or ten others, to their trials before a court martial; they were all condemned, and executed. Drummond was treated with particular circumstances of barbarity; he was stripped, his ring torn from his finger before his condemnation, and hanged three hours after.

In the midst of these executions Sir John Barry arrived from England, with a squadron of ships of war, and a regiment of soldiers. The occasion was this: Soon after the beginning of the rebellion the Governour despatched some Gentlemen to England, with a representation of the state of the colony, and desiring a military force might be sent to his assistance.

This representation was laid before the King, and gave him great surprize: He had always considered Virginia as the most loyal part of his dominions; they were the first of his subjects who renounced the authority of the Parliament, and they had proclaimed him above two months before he was restored to his crown in England. These instances of loyalty made the colony stand very high in the King's favour, and he imagined some very extraordinary incidents must have happened to occasion such an unexpected change in their conduct; he therefore determined to send a sufficient force to suppress the rebellion, but at the same time to send commissioners to inquire, upon the spot, into the occasion of it, that he might have a fair and just account of the matter.

Accordingly Herbert Jeffrys, Esq; Sir John Berry, and Francis Morison, Esq; were appointed commissioners, under the King's broad seal, with full powers to make this inquiry.

These Gentlemen arrived within the Capes upon the 29th of January 1676-7. Upon the Governour's being informed of their arrival he visited them on board the Bristol, Sir John Berry's ship, and was received with great politeness. After this ceremony was over the commissioners communicated their powers to him, and at the same time delivered him several instructions under the great seal and privy signet, together with the King's proclamation under the great seal, containing a general pardon to the colony, and certain interlocutory heads in writing, with other matters appertaining to their inquiry, to which they desired him to give them his answer.

As the Governour's answers to these heads of inquiry, and the progress the commissioners made in the execution of their commission, are contained in their report, which was laid before the King in his Privy Council, I will take the liberty to transcribe that part of it which relates to the Governour's conduct after the determination of the rebellion.

[*The remainder in our next.*]

LONDON, *Nov.* 22.

THIS morning, at two o'clock, died the Most Noble Thomas Holles Pelham, Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne, also Duke of Newcastle Under Line in Staffordshire, Marquis of Clare, and Lord Pelham, Knight of the Garter, one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Nottinghamshire, Steward, Keeper, and Guardian, of the forest of Sherwood and park of Folewood, in the county of Nottingham, Chancellor of the university of Cambridge, Recorder of the town of Nottingham, a Governour of the Charter House, and F. R. S.

His Grace was born August 1, 1693, and succeeded his father as Baron Pelham of Laughton, February 23, 1722, and by the last will and testament of his uncle John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, who died July 15, 1711, was adopted his heir, and authorized to bear the name and arms of Holles. His Grace was married April 2, 1717, to Lady Henrietta Godolphin, daughter of the Right Hon. Francis Earl of Godolphin, by the Lady Henrietta his wife, eldest daughter and coheiress of his Grace John late Duke of Marlborough, but has no issue by her Grace. By the death of his Grace, without issue, the title of Duke of Newcastle upon Tyne becomes extinct; but the title of Duke of Newcastle Under Line, which was granted to his Grace in 1756, by King George II. devolves to the Earl of Lincoln; and the barony of Pelham comes to Thomas Pelham of Stanmere, Esq; Member of Parliament for Sussex, and a Privy Counsellor.

His Grace the late Duke of Newcastle was perhaps one of the most disinterested patriots that either this or any other nation ever produced; his estate, when he first came into possession of it, is said to have been worth 50,000l. per annum, which he greatly reduced in the service of his King and country, notwithstanding which he nobly refused to accept a large pension when he retired from publick business. In private life his character was the most amiable, affable, and religious, having divine service constantly performed twice a day in his family, both in town and country; and at proper stated times the sacrament was administered, at which he constantly communicated, with the greatest devotion. He likewise received the same, the day before he died, from the hands of the Bishop of Salisbury; and his behaviour in his dying moments was attended with the most perfect calmness, piety, and resignation.

Upon a certain great man's hearing of the death of his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, he suddenly exclaimed, "There died the Prince of English Whigs, and the most staunch enemy of Tories."

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the county of Middlesex.

GENTLEMEN,

I CANNOT suppress the emotions of a grateful heart; I must pay you my best tribute of thanks for the many proofs of a noble and generous friendship which you have continued to me, in this prison, now for above six months. I will not lament my past sufferings, nor even a harsh and cruel sentence, because I find that your favour and protection are extended to me in proportion to the increase of the persecutions I undergo. Every day gives a fresh mark of your kindness and affection, I trust that I may add likewise of my firmness in the cause, as well as steady attachment to my friends, the supporters of freedom and the constitution of our native country.

The Parliament being summoned to meet the next week, for the despatch of business, I think it my duty to submit to you the particulars of my future conduct. I mean to petition the House of Commons, as the grand inquest of the nation, in the full hope of a redress of all my grievances, which have arisen from various acts of arbitrary power exerted by the Ministers, the illegalities respecting the two trials, and especially the alteration of the records. I have already lodged an appeal against the two sentences before the House of Lords, as the supreme judicature of the kingdom; and I shall bring before their Lordships the whole state of the legal proceedings, which I believe are no less erroneous and invalid than those have already been declared to be which respected the outlawry. The meeting of Parliament will suspend the important publick cause against Lord Halifax, which cannot be tried until the term following the next prorogation.

I look forward, Gentlemen, to the happy moment of regaining my freedom, and of giving you, in a British senate, the clearest demonstration that the principles of liberty have taken deep root in my heart. You shall find me a faithful guardian of the civil and religious liberties of the people of England, strenuous and unwearied in my endeavours to destroy all the remains of despotick power among our free born countrymen. I shall think it a glorious reward of my toils if in one instance only, a point of the utmost moment, grand juries may, through my efforts, recover the power and right given them by the first principles of the constitution, which are at present entirely lost in the mode of proceedings by information, so long, to the great grievance of the subject, practised both by the Attorney General and the judges of the court of King's Bench. In this, and every other point of national liberty, I shall earnestly beg your assistance. I hope at all times, in publick business, to have the advantage of your counsels to perfect the plan of securing and guarding the liberties of the freest nation in the world against future attacks of wicked Ministers, or even encroachments of the Crown; which security can only be obtained by the most wholesome laws and the wisest regulations, built on the firm basis of Magna Charta, the great preserver of the lives, freedom, and property, of Englishmen.

I am, Gentlemen, under increasing obligations,

your faithful and obedient humble servant,

King's Bench prison, Nov. 3, 1768. } JOHN WILKES.

At a late Assembly of the Corsicans there appeared in the hall a kind of throne, which seemed not to please one of the chiefs; and on his asking for whom the throne was destined, Paoli answered that it was intended to place thereon the statue of Liberty.

A letter from a Gentleman in the East Indies, to his friend in London, says: "Our ship, with two more of the Company's, having lain three months in a harbour in China, waiting for a cargo, a few of our ship's crew made a party, and imprudently forced themselves into one of their cities, merely through a foolish curiosity, when the Chinese put them all to death, because they never suffer any of their arts to be laid open to any Europeans whatsoever. After this act of cruelty they seized one of our ships, and the rest were glad to get out of the harbour without loading, &c."

We hear very heavy complaints have just been transmitted home relative to the conduct of three of his Majesty's officers in an American province.

Nov. 30. The French navy is now in a better condition than at the breaking out of the late war. It is affirmed they can set out from Brest, complete for sea, upwards of thirty ships of the line, besides frigates, bombs, &c. in proportion thereto, at a month's notice. This excellent regulation, it is said, is entirely owing to their patriotick Minister the Duke de Choiseul, who is universally acknowledged at this time the *first of France*.

A correspondent tells us that as America was heretofore conquered in Germany, it is proposed, in case of another war, to conquer France in Corsica.

BOSTON, *Jan.* 26.

BEING desirous of obtaining such intelligence as our readers may depend upon of the state of affairs in England relative to the colonies in general, and to this province in particular, we have been favoured with the sight of several letters which came by Capt. Scott from Gentlemen in London, and from them have collected the following articles, viz.

That a Boston newspaper, of the 19th of September, having been received in London on the 27th of October, giving an account of the proceedings of the town of Boston on the 12th of September, the expectation of people in general of the consequence of those proceedings was much raised. That letters by Capt. Jacobson arrived in London on the 2d or 3d of November, with an account of the convention, and the arrival of the troops, but not of their being landed. That by this advice the expectation of the people was increased; but happily, on the 5th of November, letters by Capt. Scott arrived, with advice that the troops were quietly landed, and upon this advice the stocks rose, but in two or three days after rather declined again, partly from the uncertain state of affairs in Europe, and partly from a doubt of the continuance of the tranquility which had been restored to the town of Boston. That from the King's speech, and from the addresses of the two Houses of Parliament, may be collected the sense of the whole nation, as well as of the several parties in Parliament. That after the first day of the meeting of Parliament nothing had been said relative to the subject of America, until Capt. Scott sailed; and that no judgment can be formed but from the debates of the first day, the sum of which we are assured was as follows, viz.

In the course of the debate the whole behaviour of the people of Boston was stated; they were charged with ingratitude for the return made to the indulgence shown on the repeal of the stamp act, and that ingratitude traced back to a period immediately subsequent to the repeal, when some refused to comply, and others, with a very ill grace, complied with the requisition to make compensation. Severe animadversions were also made on their combination not to import goods from England, which was said to be an hostility not practised by nations at war, and the condition to which they would be reduced if the Parliament were disposed to retaliate were at the same time stated; they would be excluded from the fishery, their export of lumber and provisions to the West Indies would be prohibited, the vent of their spirituous liquors on the coast of Africa would be prevented, and Boston would soon be reduced to a village. These reflections were made by the friends of Administration, who also spoke with great respect of Governour Bernard, and mentioned among his difficulties two which arise from the constitution of the Massachusett's Bay; the Council, which was intended to support government, becoming frequently the means of weakening it, in consequence of their being elected by a popular Assembly; and the juries being often an instrument of faction, instead of a check upon it, because returned by the towns, and not by the sheriffs. Declarations were also made from the same quarter of a determination not to repeal the last revenue law, at least until America had submitted. No dependence, it was said, could be had on the affection and gratitude of the Americans; if the troops were withdrawn, the tumults would be renewed, but an effort of faction perfectly quelled would strengthen the hands of government.

Others in the House threw out doubts whether the measures of Administration had been prudent since the repeal of the stamp act. They avowed the declaratory law, as containing their fixed principles on the rights of the legislature, and attributed the evil spirit which has gone forth in the colonies to the question made here of that right, and the authority of those who made it. They added, as an additional cause of the present disorders, the conduct of Administration for the last two years, particularly blaming the late revenue law as injudicious and unseasonable, without however hinting at any thoughts of a repeal in the present circumstances, and doubting whether the requisition to rescind, with the subsequent dissolution of the Assembly, were justifiable. They also mentioned the neglect of the Secretary of State to present a petition to the King.

Mr. Grenville agreed in imputing the present mischiefs principally to the countenance which the denial of the right had received here; he observed that the writings and votes in America all referred to that authority; he said the colonies could not be blamed; the county of Middlesex so encouraged would have behaved in the same manner; he would therefore resist them with firmness, without resentment, for they were not the authors of the evil. He approved of the late revenue law, because it preserved the principle; but joined in censuring the order to require the Assembly to rescind, and on non-compliance to dissolve. He thought that the Secretary of State should not thus take upon himself to annihilate corporations for disobeying his mandates; that recourse should have been first had to Parliament, who alone had such a power, and who had lately exercised it on the mutiny bill at New York; but he did not think it belonged also to the Crown, and he was the more jealous now of the rights of Parliament, because he observed the Americans affected to pay to the legislature, and to acknowledge their dependence only on the Crown.

The Ministry, in defence of these several charges, alleged that the petition which was not presented to the King had never been given to the Secretary of State; and the order to require the Assembly to rescind they said was an instruction sent to the Governour to make a requisition in order to give the Assembly an opportunity to correct the fault of a former Assembly, and the order to dissolve was a sanction for his conduct in case of non-compliance. Neither of them being addressed to the Assembly, could be deemed a mandate or a threat to a corporation; the Assembly would of course meet again in May, and the not calling another in the mean time was only with a view to lay the business before Parliament during the interval.

During the debate some reflections on the repeal of the stamp act necessarily engaged those members who had promoted the repeal in defence of that measure, on the grounds of policy, commerce, and convenience, which were used as arguments at the time of the repeal.

Mr. Grenville was under the same necessity to observe that subsequent events had shown the fallacy of some of the arguments which were then urged, the decline of trade having proven that the expectations given of an increase were groundless, and the submission of the Bostonians on the first appearance of troops now making it evident that there never was much danger of their resistance. This discussion, however, on the merits of the repeal, was not carried far, nor with acrimony; and all agreed in condemning the late behaviour of the people of Boston, in declaring that resistance to law by force ought to be opposed by military force, and in professing an eager zeal to support government, and vindicate the authority of the legislature.

Extract of a letter from London, *Nov.* 16.

"Lord North has given notice that the papers relative to the proceedings of your colony will soon be laid before the House of Commons. He at the same time informed them that a paper entitled *A remonstrance from the Assembly of Virginia to the Commons of Great Britain* was in the hands of the Ministry; that on their acquainting the agent of the province with it he answered he had no direction to present it; that the contents were highly blameable; that the title of it alone was exceptionable, and this, upon the whole, he thought the laying it before the House could only tend to raise an inflammation; but that it was [illegible] if they thought proper to call for it. Under these circumstances, it is thought it will not be called for. The Americans [illegible] think that the debate on the first day of the session showed that they have no party to defend the late proceeding at Boston; that vigorous measures will certainly be pursued; that all sides are agreed to support government; and that Mr. Grenville took a candid part, though he is determined to make the colonies contribute to the publick burthens; that he will defend their liberties, and that he is not so violent a man as they thought he was, and no doubt they will see other instances hereafter both of his firmness and moderation. Mr. Wilkes has presented a petition to the House of Commons, complaining of the proceedings against him, from the general warrant down to the alteration of the records, and praying relief generally. It is ordered to lie on the table, and the proceedings against him are directed to be laid before the House, that the cause of his confinement may be heard regularly. So far is little more than form; in what manner the affair will be hereafter taken up no body yet can know."

Extract of a letter from London, *August* 13.

"We have fully perused the FARMER'S LETTERS, and cannot help joining in sentiment almost all through with the judicious writer, who we sincerely think deserves the united thanks of this country. We see with the utmost regret that the measures of government respecting the colonies are diametrically opposite to the steps that ought to be taken, and we fear the consequences."

The papers brought by Capt. Scott have many pieces relating to the American affairs, among others a particular account of the proceeding of the late town meeting, the letter from the Boston Selectmen, proceeding of the convention, also the proceedings of the Governour and Council relative to quartering the King's troops, &c. address of the Council to General Gage, journals of occurrences in Boston after the arrival of the men of war and troops, &c. The writer in one of the papers, speaking of American affairs, says that the loss of American commerce would shake Great Britain to her very foundation, and that resentment will make merchants ruin themselves even to their own injury are truths that cannot be questioned. Should then the Americans, actuated to revenge by ill treatment, determine to consume none of our manufactures, but turn that labour, which was before employed in the production of raw materials for us, to the sole purposes of raising food and raiment for themselves, such a conduct might injure them, but it would ruin us. Deprived of her commercial pillars, this island would sink with all her mighty honours. She has left her virtue, which was her best support, and with her commerce she must fall for ever.

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 9.

BY several letters from London, of the latter end of November last, we have the following advices, viz. That the Parliament have determined two elections to be void, and it is supposed many more would meet with the same fate. That the Parliament had prohibited the exportation of corn from England, for a further time. That a motion made in Parliament to examine into the cause of the disturbances in St. George's Fields, &c. and to have Lord Barrington's letters and orders, with all other papers relative to that affair, brought before them, passed in the negative. That Corsica had been brought on the carpet and fully discussed, but determined, by 250 against 80, not to intermeddle in that affair. That the Parliament had called for all Governour Bernard's and Lord Hillsborough's letters, with all other papers, &c. relative to the Boston disturbances, but they will not go into the examination of them until after Christmas.

Extract of a letter from London, *Nov.* 25.

"An alliance is actually concluded between Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, and England, to counteract the Bourbon Family Compact."

Extract of another letter, Nov. 30.

"It is said the Ministry have certainly sent orders to seize some of the Bostonian ringleaders and bring them hither, but it is imagined nothing can be done to them unless they give them pensions or places. New partizans arise every day to espouse the American cause, and though the Ministry talk the same language they did, yet I do believe all will end in your reserving the legislation, as in Ireland, and the Parliament's giving up the right of taxation to your representatives. It seems as if they wished you would propose some plan of accommodation."

Extract of another letter, Dec. 2.

"Wilkes's affair in Parliament is put off until Wednesday se'nnight, it is said owing to a dispute in the House of Lords on the propriety of three of their members attending the Commons on his account."

On Monday last, at a meeting of a large number of freeholders in this city, it was unanimously agreed that, in order to encourage the increase of sheep, they would not suffer any lamb to be consumed in their families for the ensuing year.

The ship Hannah, Coburn, from Norfolk, Virginia, for Lisbon, having sprung a leak, was obliged to put back.

Monday last the weather came on so severe that although a vessel came up at noon, without the least hindrance from the ice, on Wednesday morning our river was froze from side to side.

ANNAPOLIS, *Feb.* 2.

Extract of a letter, dated Nov. 18, 1768, *from a Gentleman in London to his friend in this place.*

YOU will probably, before the receipt of this, see the King's speech, and from it may form a certain judgment of the fate of America. I attended the House the first day, and heard the debates on a message in answer to it. It was moved by Lord Hanley, who was supported by Mr. Stanley, Lords North, Barrington, Beauchamp, and Clare. Sir George Saville, George Onslow, and George Grenville, that the thanks of the House be returned to his Majesty for the care he has taken to preserve peace and good order in America, and to oblige the inhabitants there to submit to the regulations lately made by the Parliament. They spoke nearly to the same purpose, urging the right of taxation by the Parliament, as the supreme legislature of the British dominions. The colonies they compared to corporations, having power to make laws for particular purposes, which could not exempt them from that right. They recited fully every step that had been taken by any of the colonies, to show the general disposition to independency, and declared the proceedings at Boston to be an absolute denial of all subordination to the legislature or executive powers of government here. Lord North declared that on the repeal of the Stamp Act he apprehended the Americans would exult in their success, and attribute it to a consciousness in the Parliament of their want of right; and that at every future period they would show the same disposition to oppose the measures of government that they did on that occasion; that it was high time that spirit should be curbed; that the act which was the subject of the present dispute was made merely to try their dispositions, and that the event had fully justified his suspicions; that for his part he was determined never to consent to another repeal, nor listen to any proposals of compromising matters, until he had brought America to his feet; and that he did not doubt but that it Otis, and some other principal persons who had been active in inflaming the minds of the people, were executed, that it would effectually prevent the like attempts for the future, by intimidating others, from their example; that he should be always for tempering justice with mercy, but that there were cases (of which this was one) when mercy would be criminal. Grenville was tedious; he warmly insisted on the right of taxation, denied the distinction between internal and external taxes, declared legislation and taxation inseparable, and consequently all regulations of trade were taxes for the purpose of raising a revenue; that if the right was given up in one it must be in every instance, or constant disputes would arise what were regulations and what were taxes, and upon these disputes he would be glad to know who were to be judges. He threw out many reflecting things against Lords Chatham and Camden, as to the opinion they had given on the Stamp Act, cited the Farmer's letters, and called them an impudent, factitious, infamous libel. As to dissolving the Boston Assembly, because they would not rescind their resolutions, he said it was illegal, and a daring infringement of their constitution. Dowdeswell, Burke, Barre, Beckford, Townsend, and some others spoke in opposition; they were much superiour in point of eloquence, and denied the right. They went on the doctrine of representation, and made a distinction, that acts of opposition which would be deemed rebellion in England would be justifiable in America, because no consent had even been given to the measures which occasioned it; that as they looked on the speech from the Throne to be only a declaration of the Ministers, they would not thank the Minister for measures they had reason to disapprove, but instead of thanking the King for the care, &c. &c. they proposed an amendment, to assure his Majesty that they would immediately inquire into the measures that had been taken, and that nothing on their part should be wanting to enable him to support the dignity of his Crown and the constitution, and secure effectually the authority of Parliament. This proposed amendment was the occasion of the debate, and those who proposed it declared that before they would consent to condemn the proceedings of the people in America they would first inquire into the cause of their grievances; that they had reason to believe much provocation had been given, and very unjustifiable, as well as impolitick steps, had been taken against them. The debate was warm, and neither party sparing in invectives against each other. Many things were said against the Ministry, as to their want of firmness, resolution, and steadiness of conduct: The permitting the French to continue their operations against Corsica, and the importance of that island, in preserving the balance of power, was fully argued; the tumults and continual mobs in different parts of the kingdom, to the hinderance of the ordinary courts of justice, was imputed to their timidity; and, upon the whole, they were threatened that their conduct, in every particular, should be strictly scrutinized. I was not well, and left the House before the debate was concluded, but stayed long enough to observe the Ministry was much too strong.

P. S. Wilkes has petitioned the House for his seat, but it is generally thought he will not succeed."

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 23.

ARRIVED at Norfolk, from Liverpool, the Cresby, Wilson, who brings no late intelligence, having had upwards of ten weeks passage. And in James river, from Barbados, the Warwick, M'Vey, belonging to Glasgow.

The Lucy, Captain Teeton, laden with wheat, is put back to Norfolk, having sprung a leak when about fifty leagues at sea.

Advertisements.

THURSDAY, *Dec.* 4, 1766.

On a motion made,

Ordered, THAT the clerks of the several county courts in this colony do transmit to the clerk of this House, in the first part of every meeting of the General Assembly, a list of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of such tithables; and that they transmit also, at the same time, a list of the publick charges of their respective counties.

Ordered, That the clerk of this House do cause the same to be published in the *Virginia* Gazette.

By the House of Burgesses.

GEORGE WYTHE, C. H. B.

Williamsburg, Feb. 23, 1769.

THE subscriber, intending for *England* immediately after the *June* court, is under a necessity of desiring all those who are indebted to him to pay off their respective balances by that time, or he must put their accounts into an attorney's hands; and, as he has a large assortment of goods in his store, that he may get rid of them if possible by the last of *June*, he is determined to sell them very cheap, for ready money only.

Tf JOHN CARTER.

N. B. The SHOP next Mr. *Charlton*'s is to be rented.

VIRGINIA, sc.

By his EXCELLENCY *the Right Honourable* NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majesty's Lieutenant and Governour General of the said colony and dominion, and Vice Admiral of the same.*

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons, on the 23d day of *November* last, wilfully, maliciously, and wickedly, set on fire the kitchen of *James Buchanan*, merchant in the town of *Falmouth*, in the county of *King George*; and on the 31st of *January* last, about one o'clock in the morning, did also set fire to, and burn down, the dwelling-house of the said *James Buchanan*, in the said town, with divers goods to a considerable value: To the end that such atrocious offenders may be brought to justice, I have therefore thought fit to issue this proclamation, in his Majesty's name, hereby strictly charging and commanding all sheriffs, constables, officers, and other his Majesty's liege subjects, to make diligent search after the said offenders, and them, or either of them, having found, to apprehend, and convey before any one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law. And for the more effectual discovery of the said offenders, I do hereby promise his Majesty's pardon to any person concerned (except him or her who actually set fire to the said houses) that shall make discovery of his or her accomplices, or any of them.

GIVEN at Williamsburg, *under my hand, and the seal of the colony, this* 13th *day of* February, 1769, *and in the* 9th *year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King* GEORGE III.

BOTETOURT.

Fifty Pounds Reward

TO any person or persons, the principal excepted, that will discover who set my dwelling-house on fire in the night between the 30th and 31st of last month.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

FALMOUTH, *Feb.* 6, 1769.

AS a further reward to any persons who will discover the above, he, she, or they, shall be paid the sum of FIFTY POUNDS by the inhabitants of this town.

ARTHUR MORSON.

FALMOUTH, *Feb.* 6, 1769.

JUST ARRIVED,

THE INDUSTRY, JAMES LOWES commander, with about 60 healthy SERVANTS, men, women, and boys, among which are many valuable tradesmen. These will commence on *Saturday* the 4th of *March*, at *Leed*'s town, on *Rappahannock*. A reasonable credit will be allowed, giving bond and approved security to

2] JAMES LOWES.

SOUTHAMPTON, *Feb.* 18, 1769.

WHEREAS the partnership of Messr. *Hyndman* and *Williamson* expired the 25th of *December* 1761, and as there are many bonds and accounts now due to that concern, this is to desire all persons indebted to the said partnership to pay their respective debts to either of the subscribers, which if not done before the General Court in *April* next suits will be commenced against them for the same.

THOMAS WILLIAMSON.
2 GEORGE PURDIE.

To be SOLD, *on* Thursday *the* 30*th of* MARCH, *or before, altogether or in parcels,*

A TRACT of LAND in SUSSEX county, containing 300 acres, more or less, with two plantations thereon, on one of which are all houses for cropping, and an orchard; the other is an exceeding good place for an ordinary and store, with all convenient houses for the same, within 20 miles of *Petersburg*, and known by the name of *Moore*'s ordinary. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

2] JOHN FREEMAN.

To be SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis*'s river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and surveyed in small parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the subscribers, who have deeds for the same, and will dispose of them either according to the inclusive patents or in separate parcels, agreeable to the first surveys.

HENRY FRY.
Tf JOHN SCOTT.
JOHN NICHOLAS.

To be RENTED, *or* LEASED, *on reasonable terms, immediately,*

ABOUT 200 acres of LAND, on *Shocke* creek, in *Bute* county, *North Carolina*, pleasantly situated, whereon is *Bute* courthouse, and a good dwelling-house 40 by 24 feet, with four rooms below and three above, just now finished, a kitchen 20 by 16 feet, conveniently completed, a dairy, smokehouse, crib, lumber house, and stables, with other necessary outhouses, &c. a large and well furnished garden, and about 20,000 corn hills cleared, and under a good fence; all which is entirely free from any encumbrances of outsellers of liquors encroaching, as the right is solely in the advertiser, who now lives on the premises.

William Willess,

Gunsmith from Birmingham,

INFORMS the publick that he has opened shop opposite the playhouse, *Williamsburg*, where he carries on his business in all its branches. Those who please to employ him may depend upon receiving full satisfaction, by having their work done in the best manner, and with the greatest despatch.

To be SOLD, *at the dwelling-house of the late* Stephen Furnea Hoomes, *deceased, in* New Kent *county, on* Monday *the* 6*th of* March *next (if fair, otherwise next fair day)*

A SCHOONER, burthen 80 tuns, or thereabouts, with her rigging, sails, anchors, cables, &c. two small boats, the rigging and sails most all new, four 25 bhd. flats, with their sails and covering, some new iron pots, cart wheel boxes, iron backs and handirons, four pair of hand millstones, some likely horses, a quantity of very good plank, some household and kitchen furniture, a quantity of nails of different sorts, and many other articles too tedious to mention. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond and security to

2 WILLIAM CLAYTON, Executor.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder, in the county of* Southampton, *on* Tuesday *the* 25*th of* March,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, lying on the north side of *Meherrin* river, in the said county, containing 430 acres, formerly the property of *George Eppes*, and afterwards of *Edward Eppes*, by whose will it is directed to be sold by his executrix to raise money to pay his debts. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond and security to

FRANCIS EPPES, Exec. of *Edw. Eppes.*

N. B. The land is subject to the dower of *George Eppes*'s widow. Five per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money.

THERE is in *New Kent* gaol a likely well set *Virginia* born Negro fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high, has a bold countenance, and appears to be very sensible. He has been under sentence of death for felony in this county, but a pardon has been obtained for him ever since *December*, and he has been advertised in the publick Gazette. He says he belongs to *Solomon Miller* of *Norfolk* county, or *Elizabeth City*, and broke *Norfolk* gaol some time last fall with two other Negro fellows and a Mulatto. The owner would do well to apply immediately for the fellow, as he has been a long time upon expenses.

COMMITTED to the publick gaol of *Nansemond* county, a Negro man, about 5 feet 7 inches high, who says he belongs to *Ezekiel Moore* of *North Carolina*, and formerly belonged to *David King* of *Nansemond* county. The owner may have him, on paying charges, of

WILLIAM GRANBERY, Gaoler.

STRAYED, some time ago, from Mrs. *Ambler*'s at *Jamestown*, a very large brown mule, belonging to a plantation of the late Mr. *Edward Ambler*, in the county of *Louisa*. Whoever will convey him either to *Jamestown*, to Mr. *Charles Dabney* in *Louisa*, or to the subscriber in *Williamsburg*, shall have 20s. reward.

2 RO. C. NICHOLAS.

ROCKY RIDGE, *Feb.* 14, 1769.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about a fortnight ago, a light coloured gray horse, about 14 hands high, pretty much fleabitten about the head and shoulders, a natural pacer, his mane had been lately roached, but is almost grown out again, and faintly branded on the near shoulder R. Whoever brings him to me shall have 20s. reward.

ALEXANDER STEWART.

To the commanding officers of the militia in the southern district.

GENTLEMEN,

I REQUEST the favour of you to appoint your general musters upon the following days, at which time you will put it in my power to wait upon you. With great respect I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and very humble servant,

COLIN CAMPBELL, Adjutant.

Surry,	Friday	March 17
Prince George,	Monday	20
Chesterfield,	Wednesday	22
Cumberland,	Friday	24
Amelia,	Monday	27
Brunswick,	Wednesday	29
Dinwiddie,	Friday	31
Sussex,	Friday	April 7
Southampton,	Monday	10
Isle of Wight,	Thursday	13
Nansemond,	Monday	17
Norfolk borough,	Friday	21
Norfolk county,	Monday	24
Princess Anne,	Thursday	27

CABIN POINT, *Feb.* 10, 1769.

AS I intend soon to leave the colony for some time, all persons who have any demands on me are desired to apply for payment; and those indebted to me on my private account are requested to come and have their balances ascertained before the first of *March* next, otherwise they cannot expect any further indulgence.

My brother *Samuel Kerr* and *John Kerr* are empowered to collect my debts, who are to carry on the business of *Samuel* and *George Kerr* as formerly.

2] GEORGE KERR.

HALIFAX, *Jan.* 30, 1769.

IMPORTED in the *Bristol*, Capt. *Young*, the following GOODS, marked Y in a diamond, which by the bill of lading were to have been landed at *Rocky Ridge*, on *James* river, *viz.* a bundle containing sifters, No. 10, a trunk of cutlery, No. 14, a cask of crockery, No. 15, and a cask of pipes, No. 18. Any person in whose custody the above goods are will be paid all charges on sending them, or a line of information, to Mr. *Edward Johnson*, merchant at *Rocky Ridge*.

JOHN SMITH.

POETS CORNER.

Marriage for Intereſt. *Illuſtrated by a ſimile.*

COME and behold, good brother Hugh,
These wanton kittens pur and mew,
And with each other play;
Gabriel thus, and Kate ſo coy,
With various ſports the hours employ,
And chide the fleeting day.
But now, ſuppoſe theſe cats we take,
And throw them croſs a ſtick or ſtake,
Each ty'd to t'other's tail;
The ſportive play will quickly end,
Each for a foe will take its friend,
And fight with tooth and nail.
And this will be our lovers fate
(Love, rais'd by intereſt, turns to hate)
When they a woman and wife;
Will ſoon perceive her want of charms,
And ſhe a booby in her arms
(Hence ſprings domeſtick ſtrife)
Gabriel will blaſter, ſtamp, and ſwear;
Kitty will ſcold, and ſcratch, and tear;
E'en this will be their life.

HENRY WARREN,

LIMNER,

WHO is now in WILLIAMSBURG, has had the ſatisfaction of pleaſing moſt Gentlemen who have employed him; and ſhould any in this place have a mind to pleaſe their fancy with night pieces, or keep in memory their families with family pieces, or any thing of the like (landſcapes excepted) may be ſupplied by

Their humble ſervant,

HENRY WARREN.

If well you're pleas'd, then ſure you'll recommend
Your humble ſervant to a taſty friend.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 13*th of* March *next, on the premiſes,*

THE HOUSE and LANDS whereon *John Shands* lately lived, in *Suſſex* county, containing about 130 acres, with about 300 acres of extreme good tobacco land adjoining. The houſe on *Shands*'s has four rooms below and two above, the whole underpinned with brick and brick chimnies, alſo ſeveral outhouſes, with upwards of 400 bearing apple trees, moſtly of choice latter fruit, and cleared ground, well enclоſed, for about ſeven hands. Theſe lands are extremely well ſituated on the principal road leading from the ſouthern parts of this colony and *Carolina* to *Cabin Point* and *Noble*'s warehouſes, is not more than 18 miles from any part of *James* river from *City Point* down to *Brandon*, and not more than 25 miles from *Blandford* and *Cabin Point*. The terms to be agreed upon at the day of ſale.

8 AUGUSTINE CLAIBORNE.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in *Cumberland* county, from Mrs. *Randolph*'s quarter in *Prince Edward*, the 3d of *December* laſt, a light gray mare, about 4 feet 9 inches high, [illegible] ſtood before, paces ſlow, trots hard, and has remarkable large eyes, but no perceivable brand. Whoever delivers the ſaid mare to me, or to *Robert Murray* in *Cumberland*, ſhall have 20s. reward, and on conviction of the thief 5l.

8 RICHARD BASKERVILLE.

Richard H. Singleton

BEGS leave to acquaint the publick that he intends immediately to open TAVERN in the houſe lately occupied by *Mrs. Sarah Cole*, oppoſite the north ſide of the Capitol, in *Williamſburg*; where thoſe Gentlemen who formerly honoured that houſe, and others who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having genteel lodgings and good entertainment, he being determined to do every thing in his power to give ſatisfaction, and enſure their future favours.

*** He likewiſe propoſes boarding young Gentlemen, by the year. 5

For FREIGHT,

THE ſhip NEPTUNE, *James Cocke* maſter, now lying at *Norfolk*. She is a good veſſel, well found, of about 400 hhds. burthen, has neat accommodations for paſſengers, and will take in either for *Europe* or the *Weſt Indies*. For terms apply to the ſaid maſter, or to the ſubſcriber.

ARCHIBALD WHITE.

To be SOLD *to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes, on* Wedneſday *the* 3*d of* May *next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day,*

SIX hundred acres of Land in *Lunenburg* county, well improved, whereon are ſome good houſes, and a fine orchard; it is well timbered and watered, is an excellent place for ſtock, and the ſoil is good for wheat and tobacco. One third of the purchaſe money to be paid on the ſecond *Thurſday* in *December* or *January* next, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer (at which time the land will be made over, and delivered up) the other third in *December* 1770, and the other the *December* following, the purchaſer giving bond and good ſecurity to

12 EDWARD THWEATT.

STRAYED from *Peterſburg* the 2d of this inſtant (*February*) two horſes, one a large gray, about 10 years old, paces, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, and I believe is branded (though dull) on each ſhoulder S, with a ſtroke through it, and on one of his buttocks reſembling . The other is a middle ſized likely bay, about 5 years old, with a hanging mane and ſmall ſwitch tail, a ſtar in his forehead, and trots hard. They were drove to *Peterſburg* in a chair. Whoever takes up the ſaid horſes, or either of them, and conveys them to Mr. *Robert Arnifield* in *Peterſburg* ſhall have 20s. reward for each; or if to the ſubſcriber, in *Elizabeth City* county, 40s. for each. If the taker or takers up will ſecure them well they ſhall be well paid, and, if it be not convenient to convey them, to advertiſe them in *Purdie* and *Dixon*'s Gazette, and they ſhall be ſent for, and all charges paid, by

HENRY ALLEN.

SUSSEX, *Jan.* 30, 1769.

I INTEND for ENGLAND ſhortly.

JOHN VERELL.

To be SOLD *at vendue, on* Saturday *the* 18*th of* March *next, on the premiſes,*

A PLANTATION in NANSEMOND county, at *South Key* bridge, on *Blackwater*, containing about 130 acres, on which is a dwelling houſe 32 by 24, with four rooms on a floor and a brick cellar, ſuitable outhouſes, a young thriving orchard, and every thing in good repair; alſo a ſtorehouſe and two new warehouſes 30 by 20 each, with ten feet ſheds on every ſide, being the land and plantation whereon *Thomas Fiſher* now lives. The ſituation is well known to be convenient for trade, being on a publick road, and contiguous to a very conſiderable ſcope of well ſettled country. There are nine feet waters to the warehouſes, and as the landing is within 20 miles land carriage, and the moſt convenient to navigation for *Nanſemond* river, conſiderable advantage will be yearly made by ſhipping pork, tobacco, &c. intended from *Roanoke* and the other rivers in *North Carolina* for *Virginia*. Credit will be allowed until the firſt day of *November* following, on giving bond and good ſecurity to

4 KEDAR WEBB.

NEW KENT, *Feb.* 3, 1769.

RUN away, on *Sunday* night laſt, from the ſubſcriber's plantation in *Cumberland* county, upon the branches of *Appamattox* river, near *Nash*'s bridge, three *Virginia* born Negro men, viz. PETER, about 27 years old; JEMBOY, about 20 years old; and HARRY, about 21 years old. They were all clothed in good white plains, good oſnabrugs ſhirts, and ſtockings made of the ſame ſort of cloth as their clothes, but carried away other clothes, and ſome ſtriped duffil blankets; their ſhoe heels were pegged and nailed with 3d nails, and 2d nails drove through the edges of the ſoles and clinched. Whoever brings the ſaid Negroes to me in *New Kent*, or delivers them to my overſeer, *Joſhua Blunckley*, at the place they went from, ſhall be paid 5l. beſides the allowance by law; or, in caſe the ſaid Negroes are taken up ſeparate by different perſons, 35s. for each. *Peter* has behaved badly about 7 or 8 years, but has not been much corrected; he by ſome means has learned to write a little, and has frequently wrote paſſes for himſelf and other Negroes to go a little diſtance, and I am apprehenſive he has now done the like again, or got ſome perſon to write for him.

WILLIAM MACON, jun.

WEST POINT, *Feb.* 2, 1769.

RUN away from on board the ſhip *Middleton*, a man and two boys, who have taken with them ſeveral things not their own. The man's name is JOHN, thick ſet, and had on when he went away a blue jacket, and a pair of canvaſs breeches. The oldeſt boy is very remarkable, having light eyes, and looks different ways with them, very red faced, and about 19 years old. The other is about 15 years of age, is an *Iriſh* boy, and goes by the name of TOM. Whoever apprehends any of the ſaid perſons, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have half a guinea reward.

HENRY CLARK, Maſter.

ALL perſons indebted to the late partnerſhip of *Dekar Thompſon* and Co. of *Falmouth*, are deſired to make payment to Mr. *Edward Moor*, who is empowered to give proper acquittances. Thoſe who cannot pay fully in the ſpring are requeſted to reduce their accounts as much as they can, and give bonds for their balances; which it is hoped they will do ſperdily, that the company books may be cloſed, and this will entitle them to an indulgence which thoſe who fail to do muſt not expect. All demands againſt the partnerſhip will be ſettled either by Mr. *Edward Moor*, who carries on the buſineſs of the ſtore as uſual, or by

CHARLES YATES,
Surviving partner of
6 DEKAR THOMPSON, & Co.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the 6th of* March *next,*

ALL the PERSONAL ESTATE of *Chriſtopher Robinſon*, Eſq; deceaſed, at his late dwelling-houſe in the county of *Middleſex*, on ſix months credit. And the next day, at *Urbanna*, will be ſold, for ready money, above 100 *Virginia* born SLAVES, which number the publick may be aſſured will be certainly expoſed to ſale.

Tdſ. RICHARD CORBIN, } Executors.
RALPH WORMELEY, }

At Smithfield, *the* 2*d day of* March, *being* Iſle *of* Wight *court day, will be ſold,*

TWENTY likely *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, boys, and girls, among which is a good ſhoemaker and weaver. Credit will be allowed the purchaſers until the 10th of *October* next, giving bond with approved ſecurity to

5 ARTHUR SMITH.

To be SOLD, *agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Dr.* John Clements, *deceaſed, at* Hobb's Hole, *on* Monday *the* 20*th of* February *next, being* Eſſex *court day,*

FORTY *Virginia* born SLAVES, conſiſting of men, women, and children, among which are ſeveral good ſpinners. Eighteen months credit will be allowed the purchaſers giving bond and approved ſecurity to

Tdſ PITMAN CLEMENTS, Executor.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to the laſt teſtament of the Hon.* BENJAMIN TASKER, *of the province of* Maryland, *deceaſed, on* Wedneſday *the* 1*ſt of* March *next, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, at publick ſale,*

THE Houſe and Plantation called BELL-AIR, lying in *Prince George*'s county, formerly the property and reſidence of the late Governor *Ogle*, deceaſed, alſo about 21 SLAVES, all the STOCK, HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, PLOUGHS, TOOLS, &c. there.

This eſtate contains about 2177 acres, including a quantity of mowable meadow, and a large portion of arable [illegible] which is well enclоſed, and wheat was ſown laſt autumn on part of it. Its ſituation is healthful, and diſtant from *Annapolis* about 15 miles, 12 from the town of *Bladenſburg*, and 6 from *Queen Anne*. The manſion houſe and office near it are two ſtories, built of brick, the latter about 40 feet ſquare, and the former 60 by 35 feet. The orchards, garden, ſtables, barns, &c. alſo contribute to make this ſeat very pleaſing and commodious. It is propoſed that the purchaſer or purchaſers who ſhall buy to the amount of 50l. ſterling, or for any greater ſum, may pay his or their bonds, with approved ſecurity for the ſame, to the aſſignees, or their agents, who will attend at the time and place aforeſaid.

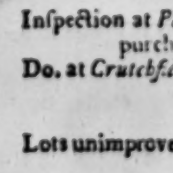
4

WILLIAMSBURG, *Feb.* 6, 1769.

A VERY ſmall black horſe, without brand, the property of Mr. *James Hubard*, who is at preſent in *Great Britain*, was ſtolen out of his ſtable in this city the 26th of laſt month. A ſaddle, which had been pretty much uſed (*John Thompſon* maker) was taken away at the ſame time. The horſe, I underſtand, has been generally employed as a cart horſe. Whoever delivers the ſaid horſe and ſaddle, or either of them, to Mrs. *Hubard*, ſhall receive 30s. for the former, and 10s. for the latter, of

JOHN BLAIR, jun.

N. B. It is hoped all perſons will endeavour to have the thief apprehended, and brought to juſtice.



WESTOVER, *Nov.* 20, 1768.

I WILL give THREE POUNDS reward for apprehending runaway HARRY, a Negro man about 26 years of age, of a middle ſtature, with a down look; he is a ditcher by trade. And FORTY SHILLINGS to apprehend JAMES, runaway alſo, who is a Mulatto boy about 17 years of age. They muſt be conveyed to

W. BYRD.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, containing upwards of 1000 acres, ſituate in *Eſſex* county, adjacent to *Piſcataway* creek. It has many conveniences and valuable improvements, and may be entered upon immediately. Long credit will be allowed, if required, on giving undoubted ſecurity for the money. The land may be ſeen at any time, and laid off in lots if deſired, by applying to

Tf LE ROY HIPKINS.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

		Lots.	*Val.*	*Rents.*
Inſpection at *Page*'s, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,			*L.*840	*L.*70
Do. at *Crutchfield*'s, ſix lots, at do.			720	60
			*L.*1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20l.		135	2700	
			*L.*4260	130
137 Prizes,		137		
263 Blanks.				
400 tickets, at 10l. each,			*L.*4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S, in *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are all ſold, of which notice ſhall be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, George Wythe, Thomas Everard, John Thompſon, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber.

Tf MANN PAGE.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.